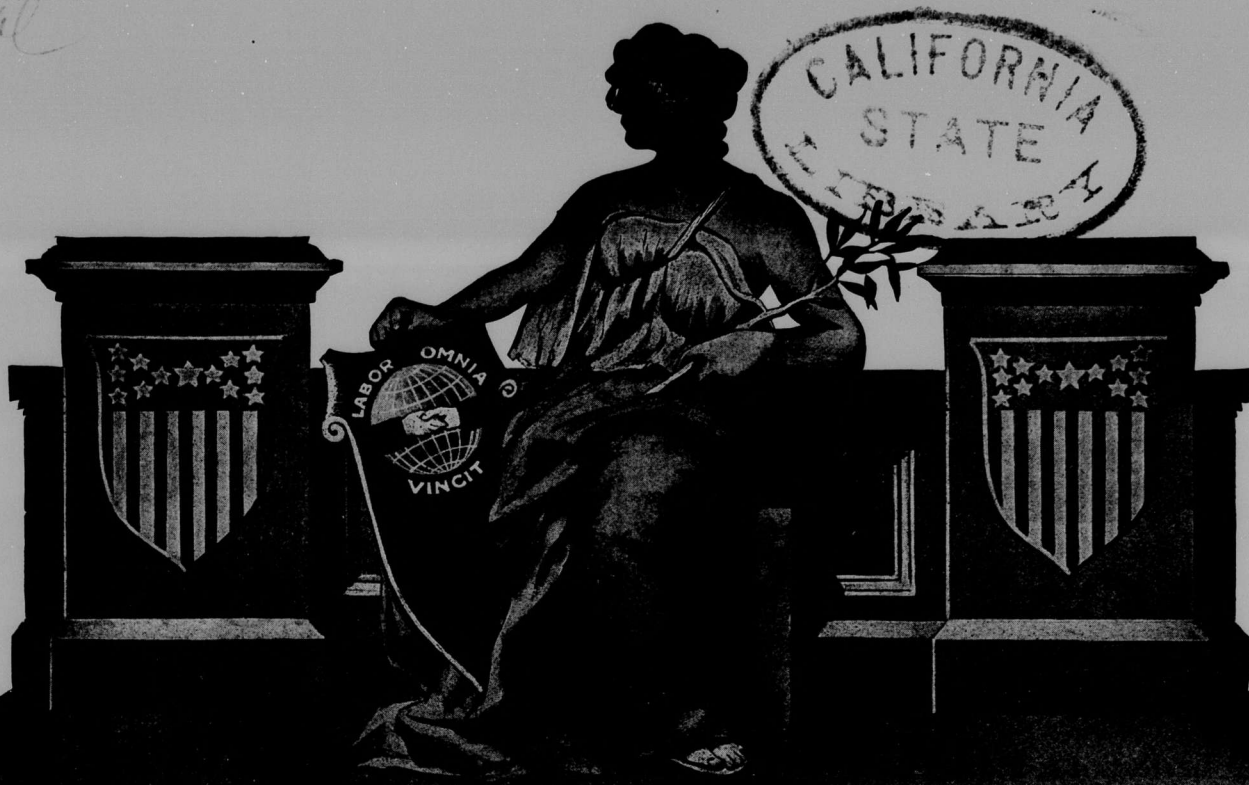


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 12, 1918.

PLEA FOR UNORGANIZED WORKER.

AFTER-THE-WAR-PROBLEMS.

GERMAN SOCIAL GAINS.

VESSELS LAUNCHED THUS FAR.

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

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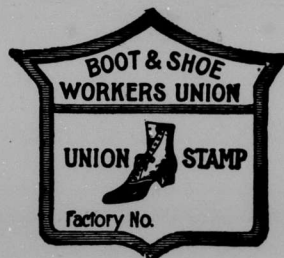
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Named shoes are frequently made in
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DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

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The Independent Cracker Co.
 The American Biscuit Co.
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By purchasing the products of these firms
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By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125
 Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.



SEE that the BAR-
 TENDER who waits
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
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 printing, it is not a Union Concern.

PLEA FOR UNORGANIZED WORKER.

By J. B. Dale,

Organizer California State Federation of Labor.

The world war has accentuated the necessity of organization. Wars are organized—not to promote life, but to take life. The warrior thinks, talks and acts in terms of death. His mission is to kill. Other forms of organization—religious, social and economic—have for their purpose the saving of the soul, the improvement of the mind, and the promotion of health and happiness, which, in the final analysis, is about all there is in life.

The world war has demonstrated the full and complete meaning of organization. Germany has taught, and is still teaching, the bloody lesson of military organization. Preachers are preaching and women are praying for peace. Social reformers are coming forward with their panaceas that will end the world war. The economic organizations—in short, the labor unions—have their feet upon earth, so to speak, and are working from a humane, sane and patriotic angle to establish a world peace by beating, through their economic organizations, the military autocracy of Germany.

The war has a lesson for organized labor, and let us hope that it will not fall upon deaf ears or barren soil. While the skilled trades are enjoying top-notch wages, reasonable hours and good working conditions, the semi-skilled, unskilled and casual worker is still in the economic wilderness, crying aloud for help. The I. W. W., with their impracticable philosophy, are appealing to him—not to his better self, but to his baser nature. They are pointing out to him the fact—and it is a fact—that he is being overlooked in the profiteering game; that he is being taken advantage of by the munition manufacturers and other business men, who are making money out of the misfortunes and misery and death of the flower of our land, who are now yielding up their lives on foreign soil to make the world a fit place to live in.

The purpose of this article is to point out to the organized workers the necessity of organizing the unskilled, casual worker, for, should he continue to remain unorganized, eventually he will prove the undoing of the organized skilled mechanic.

The unorganized worker is the fellow who plows the fields, sows the grain, and garners the harvest. He is the fellow who must feed the mechanics who prepare the guns and munitions for the soldier who, in order to protect society, must take life. If the farmer would co-operate with the labor movement and assist in organizing these nomads, they, instead of giving their time and their energies in studying and promulgating the philosophy of the I. W. W., would be utilizing their very best endeavors to serve humanity.

Too many trade unionists think this fellow has no place in the organized labor movement. No more serious blunder could be made by organized workingmen than to attempt to separate themselves from the unorganized casual worker. This unfortunate fellow is at the bottom of the industrial heap, but the organized workmen cannot permanently bury his condition by putting more weight upon him and grinding him deeper and deeper into the economic dust.

A trade unionist will catch the smallpox from this fellow just as quickly as he will from an eight-dollar-a-day and eight-hour-a-day mechanic. Be not deceived. This is an economic smallpox,

and the yellow flag is flying at full mast and warning all of the danger that lurks in the mind and man power of this unorganized wanderer. He is taught by his economic oppressors that the organized labor movement as such has no interest in him, and I. W. W. propagandists are fanning his passions into a flame, and, like blind Samson of old, he is marching around the temple of organized labor with discontent in his mind and hatred in his heart. Study the lesson of the blind Samson as he pulled down the temple. True, he destroyed himself in the debris, but at the same time he had his revenge upon his oppressors and tormentors in the temple.

To organized workers I make this appeal: Give this unfortunate man more thought. Devise ways and means to persuade him into the ark of organization, and by saving him you will save yourselves.

If these deductions are not true, religion is a farce, humanity a failure, and civilization a curse.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has not yet reported the Executive, Legislative and Judicial bill, which carries on it the \$120 flat increase in pay and the Borland minimum eight-hour day amendment, both applicable to all federal employees in Washington and in the field. This report is expected some time next week, and action by the Senate will follow promptly unless war measures, which have the right of way, are interposed.

The Borland amendment to the Agricultural bill was stricken from the bill by the House and Senate conferees. This is the second point won by labor in the battle against the amendment, and it is expected that the ultimate test will come on consideration by the Senate of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with the chances much more strongly in our favor than they have been heretofore. The Washington newspapers are now freely predicting the final defeat of the amendment.

Representatives of the army and navy labor organizations held a series of meetings in the executive council chamber of the American Federation of Labor, beginning March 31st, for the purpose of urging increased wage scales for these employees, and conferences in the matter were held by the national and international presidents of these organizations with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and Mr. Stanley King, Assistant to the Secretary of War. H. M. McLarin reports that the prospect of procuring the increases asked is favorable.

The National Federation of Federal Employees will be represented at a hearing on the Keating-Trammell Minimum Wage (for women in District of Columbia) bill to be held before the House Committee on Labor, Tuesday, April 16th. This bill provides for a commission to determine and enforce a minimum wage for all women workers in the District of Columbia.

Heretofore it has been the practice in the Customs Service to appoint Guards from the second-grade Civil Service Register on which they are not eligible for promotion to positions paying more than from \$1000 to \$1100. Under an experiment now being conducted at San Francisco, which if successful will be extended throughout the service, customs guards will be appointed from the first-grade Civil Service Register as junior inspectors and they will be eligible to promotion to positions paying as high as \$6.00 a day.

AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS.

That the end of the world-wide war for democracy will usher in new and great problems of vital interest to the organized labor movement, was the prediction made by William C. Wood, representing the State Board of Education of California, in addressing the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night.

"Among the greatest of these problems is that of education," declared Mr. Wood, "and in this problem organized labor must, of a necessity, be interested and should lend its assistance in solving.

"Within the past year more than 500,000 boys under eighteen years of age have left the schools of this country, and, attracted by the high wages, have gone to work.

"Unfortunately for these boys, they have acquired the habit of spending money freely.

"When the war is over these boys, who have not learned a trade and will not be given the opportunity to thoroughly master a trade, will be thrown out of employment. They will be unfitted for any vocation in life. This, added to the spending habit which they have acquired, will make it difficult for them to return to normal conditions as they existed prior to the war.

"What are we going to do with these half-baked artisans?

"The solution of this problem, I believe, must come through vocational education. First, I want to impress upon you the necessity for keeping the boys in school until they are actually needed in the war industries. The country needs trained men. That fact has been emphasized strongly during this war. It is trained men who will win the war. The Government is crying for trained men. Therefore, it is our duty to keep the boys in school and give them a vocational education.

"As for the boys who have already left school to enter the industries, they, too, should be given five or six hours a week of vocational education at the expense of the employers and the Government.

"Right now there should be created an agency, under the State, composed of men sympathetic with the boys and understanding the needs of labor, to conduct an investigation with a view to finding out the needs of industry after the war and arrange to train these boys to fit into the industries that will need their services after the war, so that certain industries will not be overcrowded while in other industries there will be a great scarcity of trained workers.

"I would urge organized labor to insist that such an agency be created. I would ask you to assist in creating a public sentiment in favor of keeping the boys in school until the Government actually needs their services.

"We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Democracy means an equal opportunity for all. Give the boys their opportunity by helping them to fit themselves for the work that the world wants done.

"The big problem that will confront us after the war will be the readjustment of industry to care for the returning soldiers, who will be thrown on the labor market; providing for the old men now in the industrial life, but who will be discarded by employers after the war, and taking care of the boys now engaged in industry. In these problems organized labor must be vitally interested, and must, for self preservation, do its share in finding a satisfactory solution. Begin now by demanding that an agency be created to properly guide and train the boys of this country."

GERMAN SOCIAL GAINS.

Widely-heralded claims of Germany's "social progress" are shown to be false by Gustavus Myers, who writes on the oppression of German farmers for the publicity department of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Bismarck is credited with having in 1879 been the promoter of modern "social reform legislation." He made no secret in the fact, in his speech in the Reichstag on February 24, 1881, that one of his strongest motives in pressing it was to serve and aggrandize the Hohenzollern dynasty. He sought to gild over Hohenzollern militarism by giving the Hohenzollerns the reputation of "conserving the people's welfare." But one real ulterior aim was to take steps to conserve human flesh so that it could be fitter for the military machine's needs. Another ulterior aim was to combat and undermine the rising democratic movement of that time. Frederick the Great saw in the woman only a soldier breeder, and in the male baby only a future Prussian grenadier. Similarly to this very day, German official reports on labor, health, housing, insurance and related subjects consider the man not as a man but chiefly from the standpoint of his capacity as a recruit.

The procession of writers worshipping "German social reforms" paint Germany as the great originator. In point of fact Germany grabbed many of its ideas from other countries and in the cribbing robbed them of their humanitarianism. Testifying in 1912, Dr. Landers, of the Chamber of Agriculture at Halle, Germany, admitted that the idea of farm experiment institutes came from the United States, as likewise the idea of stations for the preservation of farms. As long ago as 1858 a farmers' convention at Centralia, Ill., advocated wholesale buying and selling agencies for farmers. Ideas in other fields were appropriated by Germany and were then claimed as distinctly German.

But other ideas established in other countries giving the farmer and the agricultural laborer full freedom of action and movement were let severely alone by the German government. It was willing enough to adopt any idea increasing production, but determined not to import anything that would interfere with the caste yoke or give the farmer initiative and independence. The German criminal code still prohibits agricultural workers the right to organize and strike. The German laws enforce the fullest espionage on all laborers, agricultural and others. Every person coming in and out of a rural community must register with the local representative of the government, giving the most minute particulars about his or her life history. Failure to do so is promptly reported to the police.

MASS MEETING FOR MOONEY.

For the purpose of demonstrating to Governor William D. Stephens that the citizens of San Francisco and vicinity believe that an outrage against justice will be perpetrated if Thomas J. Mooney, one of the defendants in the so-called bomb cases, is executed, a mass meeting will be held in the Exposition Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 16th.

The meeting, which has been arranged by the International Workers' Defense League, will be attended by trade unionists from Oakland, Richmond and Vallejo, who will assemble at the Ferry and march in a body, escorted by three brass bands, up Market street to the Auditorium.

The meeting has received the sanction of the San Francisco Labor Council, which instructed Secretary O'Connell to send letters to all affiliated unions advising them of such action and urging that their members attend the mass meeting and do all within their power to make the meeting a success.

VESSELS LAUNCHED THUS FAR.

A total of 182 steel vessels have been launched in American shipyards since the beginning of the shipbuilding campaign. This statement was made public by the Shipping Board as the result of debate in the Senate. Along with the statement of launchings, the board gave out these additional facts:

Eighty-five requisitioned vessels have been finished and turned over to the Shipping Board.

Fifteen requisitioned ships have been reconveyed to their former owners before completion. These fifteen are now in service.

Three contract steel vessels have been completed and turned over to the Shipping Board and are now in service.

One hundred and seventy requisitioned vessels have been launched.

Twelve contract steel vessels have been launched, nine of them now being fitted out. The twelve include the three completed and delivered contract vessels.

The total tonnage of the 170 requisitioned ships launched is 1,173,217 tons. The tonnage of the twelve contract vessels is 99,200 tons. The three delivered contract vessels aggregate 26,400 tons, and the nine uncompleted contract ships, 72,800.

All the steel contract launchings and all the wood ship launchings have been from yards which were built from the ground up. More favorable weather conditions have enabled yards on the Pacific Coast to make more speed than those on the Atlantic.

THE COAL PROBLEM.

To what is the coal shortage due? The common explanation is shortage of cars. But the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune recently offered a different cause. He says that "Government control has failed in this important particular—there is lacking the stimulation of maximum production." What is this but a confession that production is not what it should be? The owners of coal deposits are holding back. The lack of stimulation is attributed to Government control. Why? Because Government control keeps down the price. It is not claimed that the price is so low as to make production unprofitable. Its failure to stimulate production must be due to other causes. The owners must either figure that underproduction will finally force the Government to grant a higher price or that the people will be driven to demand restoration of uncontrolled private monopoly.

But it may turn out that the coal monopolists have reckoned without their host. Government control has been confined to distribution. It is therefore incomplete. Its failure to stimulate production can be explained on that ground, and the logical conclusion would be to extend it. It is but necessary to make it unprofitable to hold natural resources without putting them to the most productive use. Maximum production can be stimulated by requiring the holders of coal lands to pay into the public treasury their full rental value. Stimulation in that way would not be at the consumer's expense but to his benefit. It would put enough coal on the market to keep prices down to a reasonable figure without arbitrary action on the part of the Government.

DRIVERS SEEK WAGE INCREASE.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, providing for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages, was unanimously indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night, and Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Council is assisting the union in negotiating the agreement with employers.

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

MARY PICKFORD

In the Dual Characterization of
William J. Locke's Novel

"STELLA MARIS"

New Mission Orchestra

MELVILLE—"Wizard of the Violin"
VEST—At the Organ.

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Orders Promptly Attended to
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Prices
Always
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Satisfaction
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We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

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MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Union Made Clothes
for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth

THE BOMB CASES.

By Ed Gammons.

There is no new developments in the Mooney situation since the last issue of the "Clarion." The case will come up before Judge Griffin tomorrow (Saturday) and the proceedings in court will have an important bearing on the subsequent status of the case. Judge Griffin can set aside the verdict of the jury on account of the Oxman exposure or he can reset a date for the hanging. On account of his attitude on the case it is generally expected, unless it is absolutely unavoidable, that he will not resentence Mooney to the gallows.

Politics is entering largely into the case lately. In the "Chronicle" last week there appeared a significant political item. It read: "A friend of Fickert's said that if the Governor pardons Mooney or commutes his sentence to anything less than life imprisonment, Fickert would jump into the fight and make an anti-Stephens and anti-anarchist campaign. It looks as if the financial side of a Fickert campaign is possible." This seems as if the Chamber of Commerce is holding a bludgeon over Governor Stephens' head in the shape of Fickert's candidacy for Governor.

Frank Drew, chief counsel for the "Law and Order" Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Edward Hurlbut, their publicity manager, presented a copy of Fickert's belated brief to the Department of Justice in Washington last week. It was refused on the grounds that the report of the Federal Commission on the case had been made and that the commission went into every aspect of the case fully and impartially.

The mass meeting arrangements are going ahead. Labor all around the Bay District is making a bold bid for a record demonstration. At the last meeting of the Labor Council the reconsideration motion was tabled by a vote of 57 to 24 and the Secretary was instructed to notify every affiliated union of the Council's endorsement and request them to co-operate in making the meeting a thorough success.

CIVIL RIGHTS GUARDED.

The operation of the soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act is shown in a statement issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder:

"A soldier may owe money on a note," it is stated, "or he may have bought or leased lands or tools or furniture of which an installment is yet due, or he may have mortgaged his home and be liable to foreclosure for non-payment, or he may have carried life insurance and be unable to keep up premiums, or he may have a money claim and during his absence the lapse of time may raise a legal bar against suing for it when he returns, or he may be sued on some claim in his absence and may be unable to defend the suit, or in other ways he or his dependents may suffer undue hardship. Under any of these circumstances this plan should be followed: Let some one, on behalf of the soldier or sailor, notify the court that the party concerned is a soldier or sailor. Then the court will inquire into the merits of the case. The court has power to stay proceedings and may also appoint an attorney to represent the soldier or sailor.

"If a lawsuit has been begun against the soldier or sailor give the notice above mentioned. If no lawsuit has yet begun, but a landlord or other person is preparing to sell or to take possession of property in which the soldier or sailor is interested, notify the court as above, and ask the court to summon the other party. All such persons are forbidden to take property in that way without first applying to court for an order."

The union label commands the respect and protection of the courts and the state.

BAKERS GET MORE MONEY.

The California Master Bakers' Association has approved the new working agreement of Bakers' Union No. 24 providing an increase of 50 cents a day for foremen and bench hands and a minimum wage of \$21 per week, an increase of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week, for helpers. Dough mixers employed at night get an increase of \$5.00 per week, while dough mixers working daytime get an increase of \$4.00 per week. Dough mixers are the only men who will work after 10 p. m. Heretofore most of the bakers were employed at night. The agreement becomes effective May 1st.

URGES DEMAND FOR LABEL.

In addressing the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, J. F. Gardner, representing the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, appealed to trade unionists to demand the union stamp when purchasing shoes. He also urged that the union label be demanded when making any kind of a purchase. Mr. Gardner closed with an eloquent appeal for the full support of organized labor in the nation's effort to win the war for democracy.

Mr. Gardner will remain in San Francisco for some time and while here will address the various local unions.

REFUSE TO AFFILIATE.

At a special called meeting, Boilermakers' Union No. 6 voted not to affiliate with the recently organized Pacific Coast District Council of Boilermakers. The union took the position that there is nothing to be gained by having a separate craft council; that if the new body had been composed of all the crafts engaged in ship-building and kindred industries, it would not have been opposed to affiliating with same. The union favors a Pacific Coast District Council of Iron Trades, with which all iron trades unions on the Pacific Coast should be affiliated.

SEATTLE TEAMSTERS WIN.

In a special meeting attended by over 1,400 of the unions' 3,000 members, Teamsters and Helpers Local No. 174, of Seattle, received with cheers the announcement made by Business Agent C. M. Dahlager that the Team Owners' Association, covering practically every employer of drivers in the city, has granted the basic eight-hour day with the same rate of pay as prevailed under the old schedule and at the same time granting an increase of ten cents an hour for "extra men," making fifty cents an hour for this class of workers.

DREDGEMEN ORGANIZED.

The dredgemen of California have organized a union and have applied to the Steamshovel and Dredgemen's International Union for a charter. The organization meets each Sunday morning at 10 East street in this city. The meetings are called to order at 11 o'clock, and men engaged in this line of endeavor are invited to attend these gatherings and become members of the union. The charter is still open and those who join now can come in as charter members. The new organization is growing rapidly.

GOING BACK TO SEA.

In a letter to United States Senator Owen, President Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union says the workings of the seamen's law proves the claim of union seamen that this legislation would result in Americans returning to the sea.

It is stated that the number of American sailors on the Pacific has increased from less than 1 per cent to over 10 per cent, and on the Atlantic the increase has been from less than 10 per cent to more than 25 per cent.

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should bear the
UNION LABEL

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Prices within reach
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Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

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Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
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SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

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A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

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ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week one of the best bills in the history of vaudeville. It will be headed by Leonā La Mar, who calls herself "The Girl With the Thousand Eyes." The tremendous sensation which she made on her previous appearance is still fresh in the public memory. "In the Zone" is the most recent of the Washington Square Players' successes to find its way into vaudeville. The scene of "In the Zone" is the fore-castle of a British tramp steamer in those waters in which Germany carries out her ruthless, inhuman submarine policy. The story of the play is thrilling and absorbing and deals with the detection of a supposed spy who is found suspiciously handling a peculiar black box which is believed by the crew to contain some form of a bomb intended to blow up the ship. "Exemption," a timely and humorous satire by Samuel Shipman and Clara Lipman on the draft, will be presented with Edward Finley, Harry Frazer and a sterling company. The story tells of two young men who are courting the same girl. One is apparently a perfect physical specimen, the other fragile and to all appearances unable to stand the rigor of military service. This fellow insists upon being given a chance to fight. The husky chap claims exemption on physical grounds. It develops that he isn't really a slacker, but he thinks by staying home while his rival goes to war he will be able to win the game of hearts. The girl does not see things this way, and so finally the two rivals march off to do their duty to their country. Thomas Dugan and Babette Raymond prove themselves delightful comedians

in their skit "They Auto Know Better." For fifteen minutes they fool around in a clever and amusing manner and keep their audiences in roars of laughter. The Tasma Trio consists of two girls and a man who are a kind of human tops. Suspended from perches, they spin with wonderful rapidity. Their aerial work is the climax of this sort of gymnastic endeavor, and their feats, which are unusually difficult, are performed with grace and daring. Haruko Onuki, the Japanese prima donna, will be heard in new numbers. The other acts in this fascinating bill will be Wheeler and Moran in "Me and Micky," and George Damerel and company in the musical farce "The Little Liar."

IMPORTANT MEETING.

An important meeting of the Joint Council of Teamsters will be held next Monday evening, when business of vital importance to the Council and its affiliated unions will be transacted. All delegates are urged to be present.

MARINE ELECTRICIANS.

The sum of \$1000 was invested in Liberty Bonds by the Marine Electricians' Union at its meeting this week.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Constantine of the Alaska fishermen, Edward F. Payne of the boilermakers, Ernest Engstrom of the riggers and stevedores, Andrew G. Sundberg of the teamsters, Joe Illingsworth of the bartenders, James Graham of the roofers.

RIGGERS CONFER WITH EMPLOYERS.

Riggers' and Stevedores' Union within the week held a conference with employers on the request of the union for an eight-hour day. So far the employers have not stated what action they will take. It is believed, however, that the request will be granted and that the employers will waive that clause in the working agreement with the union which stipulates that ninety days' notice must be given of any contemplated change in the agreement. If the employers insist upon the ninety days' notice, the union, it is said, will adhere strictly to its agreement with employers.

It was the unanimous vote of the union at its meeting Monday night that the organization subscribe for \$10,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, which is the maximum amount thus far purchased by any local labor organization.

The union is making elaborate arrangements for its annual picnic to be given at Shellmound Park on Sunday, April 21st.

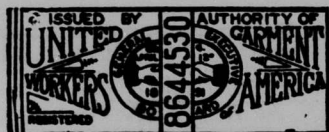
BARTENDERS' PICNIC SUCCESS.

The annual picnic of the Bartenders' Union, held last Sunday at Shellmound Park, was a great financial as well as social success, according to Secretary Daniel P. Regan.

The union at its last meeting purchased \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds.

WAITRESSES WIN.

The Waitresses' Union has won its long fight to establish the union wage scale for waitresses employed at the Grover restaurant on California street. This house is now operated under strictly union conditions.



Shirts, Nightshirts, Pajamas,



Underwear, Socks,



Dress and Work Gloves

Suspenders, Neckwear,
Garters, ArmbandsBelts, Bags,
Suit Cases

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Sacramento

STATE FEDERATION TO MEET.

The quarterly meeting of the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor will be held at headquarters in this city on next Sunday.

Among important matters to be considered at this meeting will be the question of sending a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in St. Paul in June.

It is possible that the executive board may decide to make some recommendation on proposed constitutional amendments and initiative measures to be voted on at the approaching State election.

Arrangements for the next convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in San Diego in October, will also be discussed.

MACHINISTS BUY BONDS.

The local Machinists' Union at its meeting Wednesday night voted to purchase \$5000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

The union failed to elect an assistant financial secretary, the election resulting in a tie. Another election will be held next Wednesday night. The candidates are Charles Blackmer and T. W. Howard.

At each meeting this month the union is voting on proposed international union constitutional amendments and also for officers of the Grand Lodge.

MILK DRIVERS BUY BONDS.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union Wednesday night purchased another \$2000 worth of Liberty Bonds, making a total of \$4000 invested in bonds by the organization. All members were urged to go the limit in buying Liberty Bonds.

The union paid \$21 in benefits to members who are ill.

GOES OVER THE TOP.

The Ice Wagon Drivers' Union and its members have gone over the top in the purchasing of Liberty Bonds. Individual members of the union have invested a total of \$10,200 in Liberty Bonds, while the union, as an organization, purchased \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds.

BILL POSTERS BUY BONDS.

The Bill Posters' Union, one of the smaller organizations of the Labor Council, has invested \$350 in the third issue of Liberty Bonds. The union possesses bonds of both the first and second issues.

STEAM FITTERS.

Steam Fitters' Union No. 590 this week added two more stars to its service flag.

The union also purchased \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

At Memphis, Tenn., contractors have accepted the new wage scale of Electrical Workers' Union No. 474, which raises rates 50 cents a day.

ASPHALT WORKERS LOYAL.

The Asphalt Workers' Union at its meeting this week unanimously voted to purchase \$100 worth of Liberty Bonds.



W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

WESTERN UNION'S BIG YEAR.

The financial report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the last year shows that all records were smashed. The volume of business was 141 per cent larger than in 1910, and 66 per cent larger than in 1914. The total income was \$76,995,511, or \$15,076,371 more than the year before. The management set aside \$2,650,000 for depreciation, an item not in the income account of 1916.

During the year the company maintained its hostility to any form of organization among its employees, who have decided that on April 28th next they will challenge the Western Union to regulate their lives by holding mass meetings and discussing organization.

The telegraphers are asking trade unionists to assist them in creating a favorable public opinion on behalf of men and women who have been denied the right to associate with organized labor.

CARPENTERS INDORSE PARADE.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has indorsed the parade on Market street from the Ferry to the Exposition Auditorium which will precede the mass meeting in behalf of Tom Mooney, one of the defendants in the bomb cases, at the Exposition Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 16th.

The union has also adopted resolutions asking the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and Carpenters' Union No. 1082 to join in the parade.

At its last meeting Carpenters' Union No. 483 voted to purchase \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds.

The sum of \$57.50 was paid in accident benefits to members injured during the week while at work.

SYMPATHY FOR TATTENHAM.

Daniel Tattenham, an officer of the Barbers' Union and delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, has the sympathy of the trade unionists of San Francisco in the death of his sixteen-year-old son, J. J. Tattenham, which occurred Wednesday. The funeral was held today from the family residence on Richland avenue and was largely attended by members of the Barbers' Union and other trade unionists.

BUTCHERS TO PICNIC.

The Butchers' Union No. 115 has decided to hold its annual picnic on May 12th at Neptune Beach.

Next Wednesday evening the union will decide upon the amount of money to be invested in Liberty Bonds.

During the week three candidates were initiated and six applications for membership were received.

BLACKSMITHS CALL MEETING.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 168 has called a special meeting for next Tuesday night to vote for officers of the International Union and also to decide upon the amount of Liberty Bonds to be purchased. All members are requested to attend this meeting.

UNION WITHDRAWS.

At its last meeting, Steam Fitters' Union No. 509 voted to withdraw from the San Francisco Labor Council. The executive committee of the Labor Council will endeavor to get the union to reconsider its action. It is said that the trouble is over trade jurisdiction in the shipyards.

SAILORS PATRIOTIC.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific on Monday night voted to submit to a referendum vote of the membership on the Pacific Coast a proposition to invest \$10,000 in Liberty Bonds. Secretary Tennison says that the report that the union meetings are not well attended was a mistake.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



ZOBEL'S

The World's Largest
Millinery Store

6 Floors

23 Grant Avenue

near Market

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1863 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund	272,914.25
Number of Depositors	63,907

Labor Clarion

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union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

Minds that have nothing to confer
Find little to perceive.

—Wordsworth.

Buy your supply of coal for next winter now
so that the railroads can devote their resources
to supplying the army during the fall and winter.
This is one way of helping to win the war
without greatly inconveniencing yourself.

Liberty Bonds at 4¼ per cent interest can-
not be beat as an investment. Your money is
safer invested in such bonds than deposited in a
savings bank and the government pays you
more interest than does the bank. Buy Liberty
Bonds and help the government as well as your-
self. Order your bonds at once through the of-
fice of the Labor Council.

When the Kaiser's army has gone back from
Belgium, France, Serbia, Rumania and Russia
and is willing to give up its desire for world
dominion then it will be possible to talk peace
terms with responsible representatives of the
Central governments. The Kaiser and his co-
horts have never been responsible. Signed
agreements have always been mere scraps of
paper to them, but this war must bring an end
to that sort of thing.

There is, perhaps, less disloyalty in San Fran-
cisco than in any other large city in the Nation.
If there are any disloyalists here they are as
mute as stones. Every war proposition that
comes before the people of this city receives
prompt and enthusiastic support, and if there be
those who are antagonistic to the Government
they discreetly keep the fact to themselves. From
the very moment war was declared the labor
movement of San Francisco has been vigorously
at work in aid of the Government and the voice
of the calamity howler has been conspicuous by
its total absence. This is as it should be. It is
this kind of co-operation and team work that
will enable the forces of the United States on the
battlefields to pour their power into the fight and
put the finishing touches on the autocrats of
Germany. The end of the war may be a long
way off but the spirit that pervades San Francisco
is the spirit that insures the final triumph of the
forces of democracy. The Liberty Bond drive is
now on and we must sustain our established
reputation by greatly over-subscribing the
amount allotted to us. Be one to help toward
this end.

:: A Problem to be Solved ::

Will C. Wood, director of secondary education of the State Board of Education, in an address to the Labor Council last Friday night, made it clear that those who urge or induce high school students to leave school and launch themselves upon commercial or industrial careers are not helping the government, but are actually hurting both the government and the young person.

Thousands upon thousands of boys are leaving school these days to take advantage of the good pay obtainable in the industrial establishments of the country. Many of these boys are paid higher wages than skilled mechanics received a few years ago, yet they are mere specialists trained to do some one thing and are in no sense mechanics, and when the war is over and the demand for their services drops off, they will be reduced to the necessity of finding new fields of endeavor and at greatly reduced pay, because then the skilled, all-around mechanic, being the best fitted, will survive in the competition in the industrial world. These boys, however, with the high pay they are receiving now, are developing habits of spending that will furnish the nation after the close of the war with a most serious problem for solution.

Mr. Wood pointed out that what the nation will need after the close of the war will be trained men who are prepared to do the kind of work the world will need to have done, and that the best way to meet that situation and to avoid the dangers that threaten in connection with extravagant habit-forming propensities is to keep the boys in school rather than to allow them to drift into blind-alley occupations merely because big pay is immediately available.

In treating this same subject Franklin K. Lane, in a statement recently issued, said:

"The entire spirit of the administration in Washington is, and has been from the beginning, that the war should in no way be used as an excuse for giving the children of the country any less education, in quantity or quality, than they otherwise would have had. Both the present demands of the war emergency and the prospective demands of the necessary readjustments inevitably to follow emphasize the need of providing in full measure for the education of all the people."

No government official has urged the closing of the schools or the taking of young persons out of school as a means of helping in the present war emergency. Rather has every official of any standing who has discussed the subject urged that the needs of the nation require that the schools of the country be kept going at full capacity and that by staying in school young persons can render their country far better service than they can by dropping their educational efforts and engaging in industrial or commercial activities. On the other hand those who are counseling the young folks to go to work in order to help win the war are usually found to be persons of but short vision or knaves with selfish motives behind their advice.

If the country goes on at the present rate without making any preparation for the period of readjustment that will follow the war it will, indeed, find itself confronted with a most vexing and serious problem. The time to think about these matters is now, in order that they may be successfully coped with when the time arrives for such a readjustment. The labor movement is interested in the subject, educators are grappling with it and parents should be seriously concerned about it. With these three factors co-operating, the problem can be solved before the troublesome period of readjustment arrives, but it will not solve itself by being allowed to drift haphazardly along without attention.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Government needs all the money, material and labor it can get and more. This is a war of equipment. No matter how brave our men are, they cannot face the greatest military organization the world has ever known with bare hands. There is not enough labor and material in the country for our usual comforts and luxuries and for our fighters' necessities. We must choose which it shall be. Each man must direct his own course with this alternative in view.

There came to our desk this week a little publication called "The Courier" and bearing at the head of its editorial page this announcement: "Issued every once in a while by the employees of the State Printing Office, Sacramento, California, U. S. A. Published in the interest of our enlisted men; for the information of our employees; a patriotic endeavor to render assistance to the Government, State and Defense Council in the war work." The little paper is edited by Robert L. Telfer, its mission is a commendable one and we extend to its publishers our best wishes for its success.

Owing to the carelessness of campers with their camp fires, the Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the Forest Service to require permits for building camp fires in portions of the Cleveland and Santa Barbara National Forests. This requirement has in the past been confined to the Angeles Forest, but because of the large percentage of fires resulting from this cause in 1917 it was found necessary to extend this requirement. The record for 1918 may determine, very largely, whether or not the camp fire permit will be extended to the Sierras and northern California regions.

The war will not bring any lowering of the labor standards for women and children, says Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Child Labor Division of the Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. Miss Abbott announces that she has received a letter from W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, in which he said: "The Council of National Defense unites with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor in urging that laws relating to the hours and conditions of labor of women and children should be rigorously enforced." Miss Abbott said: "The people of the United States are attacking the problem of child care and protection in this spirit, and the extension, as well as the maintenance, of compulsory education and child labor is being advocated as peculiarly necessary to meet the economic conditions which will welcome the end of the war."

Many employers are now putting to work skilled men who had been formerly dismissed because they had passed the age limit fixed by large industrial establishments. These old men in almost every instance have convinced employers by the character of their work that a mistake was made when they were thrown on the scrap heap as having passed their days of usefulness, and in very many cases the employers freely admit that the men are worth their hire and that a mistake is made when it is assumed that after a worker passes the age of 45 he ought to be retired. It is true that some of these men are not as fast as the younger men, but almost invariably they are more highly skilled mechanics and make up for their lack of speed by the quality of work they turn out. This, a large employer of mechanics recently told an audience to be the case. It is, indeed, an ill wind that blows nobody good.

WIT AT RANDOM

Salvatore Cirigliano, the distinguished newspaper merchant of the Park Row Building, went to Woodstock, Md., last week to see the ordination of his brother Dominico as a Jesuit priest. He took his little boy with him. At the close of the ceremony the child proceeded with the others to kiss the ring of Cardinal Gibbons.

"What is your name?" inquired his Eminence. "Antonio Cirigliano, sir."

"Ah, the nephew of Father Dominico. And how old are you?" pursued the Cardinal.

"I was four and a half on the train coming here," said Antonio, "but I'm really six."

"Always the truth," said the Cardinal, his eyes twinkling. "Always the truth!"—New York "Sun."

The cyclist was a stranger in Boston's streets. That was evident from the cautious manner in which he picked his way through the half-empty thoroughfare. It was evening. The penny-a-liner approached.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its functions."

"Sir?" gasped the cyclist, dismounting from his machine.

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really! But I don't quite—"

"The effulgence of your irradiator has evanesced."

"My dear fellow, I—"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandenser have been discontinued."

Just then an unsophisticated little newsboy shouted from across the street:

"Hey, mister, yer lamp's out!"—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

Mrs. Brown is a very large woman. Besides her great number of pounds, she is also possessed of unusual timidity about crossing streets where the traffic is heavy.

One day she stopped a policeman in the middle of the street.

"Officer," she asked, "could you see me across the street?"

The officer turned and regarded her closely. "Madam," he replied, "I could see you for half a block!"—"Judge."

"Father," said vivacious Vivian, as she lay in the hammock on the winter resort hotel piazza, "this place seems just like home."

"Yes, it's the dearest spot on earth," promptly replied father, putting away his fountain pen after writing a check for that week's board bill.—"Froth."

Miss Fannie Matthes, operator in the telephone exchange in the City Hall, is convinced that all men are alike. She went to church last Sunday with a member of the city engineer's staff.

To Fred Churchill, secretary of the Board of Public Works, Miss Matthes later complained: "Do you know? I was never more surprised in my life. The preacher read the twelve acts of the Apostles, and my escort got up and walked out at the end of every act!"—"Civil Service News."

Chief White (to a prisoner while inspecting the jail)—"What brought you here?"

Prisoner—"My cold."

Chief White—"What? Your cold?"

Prisoner—"Yes, sir! I had to sneeze when I broke into the house. It woke the gentleman. He caught me, and here I am."—"Civil Service News."

MISCELLANEOUS

MEPHISTO'S SOLILOQUY.

By John R. McDevitt.

Note—The following poem was written by the fifteen-year-old son of John J. McDevitt, vice-president of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia. The youngster is enthused with the ideals, loyalty and patriotism of America which pervade the McDevitt family. McDevitt, pere, has a glorious war record. He fell wounded before the gates of Pekin in the famous Boxer rebellions. He also saw service on the Raleigh, under Admiral Dewey, in the immortal battle of Manila Bay. McDevitt was mentioned in dispatches for valorous conduct in the capture of Guantanamo, Cuba.

The devil sat by the lakes of fire,
On a pile of sulphur kegs;
His head was bowed upon his breast,
His tail between his legs.
A look of shame was on his face,
The sparks dripped from his eyes;
He had sent his resignation
To the throne up in the skies.

I'm down and out, the devil said—
He said it with a sob—
There are others that outclass me,
And I want to quit my job.
Hell isn't in it with the land
That lies beyond the Rhine;
I'm just a bloomin' piker,
And, therefore, I resign.

One ammunition maker,
With his shot and shell,
Knows more about damnation
Than all the Imps in hell.
So give my job to Kaiser Bill,
The author of the war;
He understands it better
A million times by far.

Le Envoi.

I hate to leave the Old Place—
The spot I love so well—
But I feel I'm not quite up-to-date
In the art of running hell!

STRAIGHT TALK TO ANTIS.

At previous meetings of the local branch of the National Metal Trades Association at Indianapolis, speakers have thundered on the "tyranny of labor unions" and the glory of "free and independent workers."

This year Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, made these anti-unionists squirm by his statement that "we can deal best with vast bodies of men through the established discipline of their organizations."

The speaker declared that the statement that high wages reduce rather than increase output "can not, in my opinion, be substantiated."

"The application of the eight-hour day," continued Mr. Piez, "is being very widely extended and my suggestion is that those employers who are still working on the ten-hour basis had better begin an immediate reduction of hours on straight time and adjust themselves promptly to the inevitable."

HARRIS A CANDIDATE.

Witten W. Harris, of Bakersfield, editor of the "Union Labor Journal" of that city, member of the Typographical Union, assemblymen, and well known labor leader, has about decided to run for Congress from his district at the coming election.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

J. H. Cray.....Secretary and Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board, Held April 9, 1918.

Vice-President Morey presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: F. W. Toye, Jr., flute; Harry Melletz, piano.

Transfers deposited: Jos. Maughn, No. 241, Butte, string bass; Albert Newman, piano, No. 570, Redwood City; Helen Ballou, piano and organ, No. 76, Seattle.

Full Members From Transfer: Edward K. Hause, Mrs. Irma Falvey.

Transfers Withdrawn: Eugene Miller, Robert Scheile.

Resigned: Anna A. Eames.

Amateur Band Permission.

Amateur bands wishing to turn out for any occasion must get permission from the board of directors and not from the president or secretary. It has been a practice, recently, of leaders to wait till the last minute and then come to the president or secretary for permission. Hereafter the board of directors must be applied to for the required permission.

Alameda County Business Agent.

The board of directors will, at its next meeting, on Tuesday, April 16th, fill the vacancy in the office of business agent for Alameda County. Members desirous of securing this position should present their applications to the secretary on or before this date.

Return of the Wanderer.

Conrad W. Fuhrer, violinist, after several years of absence from the jurisdiction, has returned and will reside here permanently. He says there is no place like San Francisco, and the only things he needs at the present time are "jobs," and wants the members to know that he is open for any and all engagements.

Wanted Immediately.

Thirty good musicians for Naval Training Camp Band and Orchestra in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force for duration of war. Men of draft age accepted. Age limit, 21-35. Bandsmen have 48 hours' liberty every week (Saturday and Sunday), and liberty every evening in Vallejo. Instruments especially desired are as follows: 1 solo cornet, 4 French horns, 1 alto, 2 baritones, 3 basses, 4 trombones, 6 clarinets, 3 flutes, oboe, bassoon. Musicians who are interested should write to F. P. Search, First Musician, Band Barracks, Naval Training Camp, Mare Island, Calif.

Union to Entertain Soldiers and Sailors.

On Wednesday, May 8th, at the Exposition Auditorium, a dance will be given by this organization for Uncle Sam's Enlisted Men of the Army and Navy. A large band will be in attendance and nothing is being left undone by the committee in charge to make this affair a huge success and demonstrate to the people of our city that Musicians' Union, Local 6, is always to the fore in "doing its bit."

Members please take note of the following changes of address:

Baumgartner, John, 1220 Ellis st.
Billings, Billie, care Casino Hotel.
Carmichael, L. E., 2315 Dwight Way, Berkeley.
Corradi, E. P. care M. Frosali, 360 West 51st st., New York City.

Cruft, John, 1511 Jackson st., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 5201.

Dauernheim, F., 115½ Wilmot st., off Fillmore, between Bush and Pine. Tel. West 4113.

Dodge, C. H., Apt. 9, 568 Golden Gate ave. Tel. Prospect 4072.

Dzuirzynski, Jos., Colonial Theatre, Stockton. Elliott, Ralph A., Tel. Park 6471.

Fitzpatrick, Ed. J., Buckingham Apts., 845 Sutter st. Tel. Prospect 5766.

Gilman, Tom, 385 Third st., Portland, Ore.

Harriss, Walter H., 118 Twelfth st., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 2305.

Heilbronner, Solie, 1040 Mason st. Tel. Garfield 2287.

Kellard, Wm. V., Casino Hotel, 221 Mason st.

Keesing, 2703 Jackson st. Tel. Fillmore 1556.

Kramer, Morris, 162 First st. Tel. Kearny 200; res. phone, Pacific 4000.

Landsberger, N. J., Tel. West 3806.

Layman, E. M., 445 Ellis st. Tel. Prospect 4430.

Levy, J. J., Tel. Pacific 6812; office phone 1372.

Lowans, Wallace J., 6125 Noble st., Oakland.

Merki, Marcel L., Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Persinger, L., temporary for 3 months, Carmel, Monterey County.

Rosebrook, S. W., 560 East 38th st., N. Portland, Ore.

Ross, W. E., 1240 C st., San Diego, Cal.

Russell, E. P., Hotel Casino, 221 Mason st. Tel. Franklin 1952.

Search, F. P., Band Barracks, Naval Training Station, Mare Island.

Thessin, Dick, 2701 San Pablo ave., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 7244.

Wetmore, Ralph, 2107 64th ave., Oakland.

Wilkie, Burnette, Adair Apts., 445 Ellis st. Tel. Prospect 4430.

New Members.

Helen Ballou, Carmel Apts., 25th st. and Telegraph ave., Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 1365.

Newman, Albert, 226 Shotwell st. Tel. Market 5410.

Maughn, Jos., Hotel Brayton, 50 Turk st. Tel. Prospect 620.

F. W. Toye, Jr., 68 Haight st.

Melletz, Harry, 820 Franklin st. Tel. Franklin 8918.

Shot and Shell From Oscar.

This week we present another article from the pen of our gifted essayist, Oscar Geoffrion. It is presented in its original, uncensored form, and while it will cause a great deal of discussion and undoubtedly not meet with universal approbation, it is given to the readers of this column as a real live contribution. We disclaim any responsibility for the views presented by Mr. Geoffrion.

The Dear Sirs and Brothers.

There are many types in our union. There is the dear-sir-and-brother who is loud in his condemnation of the way things are run by the board of directors and who is especially bitter against letting the steady-job man earn as much as he can. This type generally has the union label on all his clothing. But, alas, he cannot play!

There is also the gentleman who can play and holds down good engagements. This kind pays his dues promptly; in fact that is the only reason

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 72 MEMBERS

A. ANDERSON, JR.	SELIG MEYER
H. F. ANDERSON	ELMER MILBRATH
F. P. ANTHES	W. E. MILES
C. E. ARRIOLA	ALFRED MOSCONI
EARL BARKER	E. MOULTROP
W. A. BECKER	RALPH MURRAY
D. H. BROOKS	E. MUSSO
PERCY A. BROWN	ED. NEWMARK
ALEX. BURNS	GEORGE A. NELSON
G. C. COLONEUS	E. A. OLMSTEAD
F. L. COOPER	VIGO OLSEN
HAROLD DAVIS	H. C. PAYSON
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	JOHN PELGEN
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	L. PERKINS
L. L. EDGAR	J. PERLUSS
RALPH ELIASER	W. PERSON
VERNON FERRY	OSWALD PRITCHARD
MAX FIRESTONE	C. RATTI
FRANK FRAGALE	H. V. RENO
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	A. F. RIESE
A. J. GIACOMINI	E. RUSSELL
E. GULDE	M. SALVATORE
R. HEROLD	S. SAVANT
F. J. HOUSELEY	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
R. J. HAYES	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
BYRON C. INDIG	J. P. SEARCH
A. G. LANNUZZIELLO	J. H. SELTENRICH
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	JEROME A. SIMON
WENTEL KOCH	GEORGE W. SOUTHAIR
W. H. LEE	L. E. SPADINA
C. A. LENZEN	F. H. STEELE
J. LEVINGSTONE	O. J. TREVILLIAN
A. MANCINI	JOS. WEISS
JOE F. MARONEY	H. A. WILLIAMS
J. P. MCCARTHY	GEORGE B. WILD
M. L. MERKI	S. T. WOOLEY

he ever comes near the headquarters. He subscribes to union principles in a mild, condescending sort of way, although he admits that there is a wide gulf between his kind and the average member. This is the kind that sends his wife to the shop of the unfair tobacconist. To this type the organization is a kind of a necessary nuisance; a tolerable annoyance, as it were. He would get his price whether there was a union or not, he thinks. He never can see that the union is the only agency which maintains a minimum upon which his demand for high wages is based.

Then there is the member with a grievance. A little sad music should accompany his story; "Flower Song" will register the right emotion. Many years ago the board of directors found him guilty of a breach of good faith and fair dealing and fined him five dollars. Although the fine was suspended, nevertheless the humiliation of the conviction remains as a blot upon the escutcheon of the worthy brother. His wrong has never been righted. Of course the trial was corrupt, the board a bunch of arch fiends dispensing Draconian justice. "That settled the union for me." His brand of "unionism" would never undergo the ordeal of loyalty, should troublesome times arise.

There is also the contracting dear-sir-and-brother who is anxious to save money for his employer. I have heard him talk. He shows the hotel or picture-house manager where it is really quite unnecessary to have such a large music bill. "I'll show you, sir, where I can get along without an extra violin. What! Paying that man ten dollars over the minimum scale? Why there isn't a drummer in the world worth over \$35.00 per week. See, here is the price list of our local union. I can get any number of men for the straight salary." Contrast this attitude with that of the sturdy give-and-take, fighting contractor who goes over the top for more men and better conditions, every day in the

week; the real vanguard of our organization without whose talents as business men we would be in a sorry fix; whose perpetual argument to the employer is the true one, to the very best interests of all concerned—employer and employee—namely, that a bigger investment in music always means a bigger return in patronage.

Then, too, there is the Smart Alec who loves to write articles for the "Clarion" and to get his name before the brothers and to advocate fanciful theories but who never appears before the general meeting to inaugurate his proposed reforms or to argue against the ills of the organization. We can dismiss this type with a word—he is not deficient in loyalty, simply in mentality. Perhaps it is a good thing there are only two of us in this jurisdiction.

I could continue sketching types of union musicians for a long time for the diversification of types is almost coextensive with the membership roll. For instance, there is the knocking brother; also the sidewalk orator, who is strangely silent in the meetings; the "agin-the-government" brother; and oh shame! the price-cutting brother. There is the brother who is playing pinochle when he should be playing his scales, and the contractor who is settling reputations when he should be settling his jobs. There is also the type that came from Denver when Colorado went dry. And so on.

How, then, to gather the diversity of types together and to create from their multiplicity a set of members homogeneous at least in one regard—a common love for their union. It strikes me that we lack the realization of an ideal. The astounding international events of the past four years have raised in the breasts of the erstwhile apathetic American public a sense of nationality, a sense of homogeneity, that never before existed. An ideal has been planted there. They now think, act and suffer as one people actuated by a common purpose—the realization of an ideal. In a lesser sense our own ideal, our devotion to the cause of union labor, must be re-awakened. We have all been too long asleep. Our membership has been passive; not active. The battle cry has been: "Let George do it." But the average George does not do for you unless he has an axe to grind. The union principle is in the main a just one. Argue as you will, you must admit that it is the one and only bulwark which protects us from the angry waves of the employers' greed. In other trades where there is no organization, some employers are today filling the places of their drafted employees with cheaper help. I personally know of banks paying \$60 and \$70 to girls who are doing the work of young soldiers who formerly received \$80 and \$90. Doubtless some of these men have indirect dealings with our members. What would these war profiteers do to us if it were not for our union? The capitalist doesn't like us. He has one code of morals for himself and his class and another for us. His interests are diverse from ours and sooner or later the show-down must come as to whether the world will be made safe for industrial democracy as well as for political democracy. Must we wait for an actual labor war before arousing our ideal? Must we wait for a crisis? The union musician will surely go unless he has a prepared, militant, self-confident organization behind him to sustain him in his just demands. Buy label goods, acquaint yourself with the activities of the local, observe the officers and understand their decisions. I venture to state that there are not fifty members who can name to me off-hand the names and qualifications for office of our present officials. Yet they have the power to affect your well-being to a great degree. Follow the movements of the business agent, complain of dereliction in the duty of any member, help one another. Clarify the laws where they are muddy;

correct them where they are inconsistent. What a strong local this would be if we all turned in and helped.

Union duty is second only to your duty to your country. It is the one agent that can obtain for you, in industrial affairs, a fair measure of justice. Its mistakes are many; they would be far less if you did all you should do in its behalf. The trainmen's unions won their fight for an eight-hour day against the greatest odds that unionism was ever called upon to face. We can do the same in our own affairs if we are organized as they are.

It is all very well to talk about having an ideal but it is very indefinite. By an ideal in union affairs, I mean the adoption of a high moral principle to guide us; the maintenance of a fixed and steady purpose to realize that principle, and to cause to be brought about, so far as is humanly possible, that state of perfection which the ideal stands for. So far as we are concerned as union brothers it can be stated simply. The way matters are now, each member thinks of bettering his own condition first. This is proven by the way members attend only those meetings which affect their own work. The true operation of the ideal would be where every member attended to the bettering of his fellow's condition and so through the general betterment his own would be brought about. "Your brother first" should be the slogan. This is not an appeal to charitable instincts nor to the emotions; it is a common-sense exhortation for you to help yourself. And the very first step towards the establishment of a common ideal is to go up to headquarters and to acquaint yourselves with the reasons of things as they exist. There is a lot of good in our local.

Abhor stagnation. Do something. Move. Apathy spells disintegration. Ask the first Italian you meet the meaning of the maxim "Si scampa cosi," and thus get a picture of your own attitude towards the union. VOG.

HOW TO DESTROY ORGANIZATIONS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

From time to time certain kinds of people organize societies for the extermination of other societies which have for their object the securing of better conditions for the workers.

Now it is perfectly legitimate for the objectors to disagree with the exponents of particular social theories or social programs. And those who have formed the society to be "exterminated" no doubt have the same right to their personal convictions, especially in this country.

But on general principles it is mighty poor policy to organize any society upon a merely negative basis. It is far better to work constructively. In any event, if a group of persons is opposed to the program of a particular organization, the best way to make that organization non-effective is either to eliminate the causes which gave rise to the formation of the organization in question, or to advocate a program or a system which will more effectively bring about the conditions which are to be desired.

The best way to destroy the evils in any situation is to pour in so much good that there will be no room for the bad. A vacuum is always abhorrent. Men do not ordinarily become enthusiastic on negatives. They desire the positive note and the constructive policy.

MISFORTUNES OF WORKERS.

"The American States should put a stop to profiteering in workmen's compensation insurance."

This declaration of the New York State Industrial Commission, which administers the workmen's compensation law, was made through Manager F. Spencer Baldwin of the State Insurance Fund, in urging the passage of the Gilchrist bill to exclude private stock companies from the business of compensation insurance, at a hearing on the measure April 2d in Albany before the judiciary committees of the Legislature.

"The stock companies and their representatives have by their own despicable competitive tactics invited their exclusion from the field," said Mr. Baldwin, who announced that this conclusion "has been accepted somewhat reluctantly" and forced on him against his economic preferences after six years' experience in practical administration of workmen's compensation insurance.

"The waste entailed by the present competitive plan of insurance in New York State may be estimated conservatively at \$4,000,000 annually. It costs the stock companies approximately 65 cents in management and acquisition expenses to get \$1 of compensation into the hands of beneficiaries; it costs the New York State Fund about 10 cents to distribute \$1 in compensation. There is no justification, economically or morally, for commissions and profits on workmen's compensation insurance."

Chairman T. J. Duffy of the Ohio State Industrial Commission appeared in favor of the bill, declaring that the exclusive state fund for workmen's compensation insurance, as in Ohio, is a conspicuous success. "The Legislature can now approach this proposal for eliminating costly and unjustifiable private competition," he said, "in the light of proved performance."

The union label organizes the purchasing power upon lines of fair conditions of labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

The union label is a standing declaration of the moral duty devolving upon the purchaser to inquire into the cost at which an article is produced, as well as the cost at which it is sold.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 5, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—President Haggerty excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Auto Bus Operators, Andrew J. Gallagher, J. Eners, vice J. Leary, R. H. Buck. Tailors No. 80, N. Harmolin, vice Phil England. United Trunk Workers, Antone Stephanie, vice C. W. Hannaum. Shipyard Laborers, Jas. Linneger, vice C. P. O'Callaghan. Carmen No. 518, J. Vaughan, T. Donahue, vice J. Scott, A. Canepa. Electrical Workers No. 92, John J. Greer, vice John Crites. Auto-Carraige Painters, L. T. Johnson, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: From U. S. Senator Johnson and Congressman Kahn, with reference to increased salaries for postal employees. From Board of Supervisors, acknowledging receipt of communication relative to appropriation for municipal music. From State Harbor Commission, stating that the proposed new scale for Asphalt Workers will be considered at its meeting in June. From the Bureau of Publicity, with reference to the picture, entitled "The Unbeliever." From the Secretary to the Mayor, stating that resolutions protesting against the granting of a franchise on Army street to the United Railroads were received and would have the attention of the Mayor. From the Liberty Loan Committee of San Francisco, requesting all citizens to be present at the Civic Center, April 6th, 3 o'clock. From the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, stating it had endorsed the wage scale of the Cooks' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cigar Makers' Union, request for a boycott on the El Pano Cigar Company. Sail Makers, wage scale. Wage scale and agreement of the Ice Wagon Drivers. Request for a boycott on the Economical Laundry, from the Laundry Workers' Union.

Requests complied with—From the American Federation of Labor, with regard to the controversy between the Asphalt Workers and the Laborers, and requesting the Council to comply with the resolutions adopted by the convention of the A. F. of L. From Sacred Heart College, inclosing five tickets for a college comedy to be held April 11th, and requesting Council to dispose same.

Resolutions were submitted by the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the Board of Police Commissioners to enforce its order closing Rector's Cafe. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed; carried. Resolutions were received from the Army Street Improvement Club in relation to the use of Army street for a street car line to the Union Iron Works. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment to refer to the special committee of three. Amendment carried; 46 votes in favor, 43 against.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 92 requested assistance in organizing telephone operators. Beer Bottlers will hold picnic at Glen Park, April 28th; all are invited. Sail Makers have purchased \$400 worth of thrift stamps.

Label Section—Minutes ordered printed in "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the cooks' wage scale, subject to the endorsement of its International Union. On the request of Delivery Drivers for an endorsement of its wage scale for drivers of machines, and as it has the endorsement of its inter-

national, your committee recommends endorsement. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a report on meeting regarding the proposal of the Federal Milk Commission to establish a zone system of delivery of milk, to the effect that the order is not to be issued until plans have been revised to suit majority of those affected.

Unfinished Business—Moved to reconsider vote taken at last meeting on the resolutions adopted to hold a mass meeting to protest against a further imprisonment of the bomb defendants; amendment to lay on the table; amendment carried. Moved that Secretary be directed to notify affiliated unions to attend mass meeting, April 16th, Civic Auditorium; carried.

Special Order—W. C. Wood, Commissioner of Vocational Education of California, addressed the Council.

Brother J. F. Gardner, representing the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, addressed the Council on the value of the union label.

New Business—Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the firm of Gordon & Bennett; carried.

Receipts—\$449. **Expenses**—\$278.50.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held April 3, 1918.

Meeting called at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President G. G. Kidwell, with all officers present but President FitzGerald, M. E. Kirby, B. A. Brundage, and I. E. Torrence.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Bakery Workers No. 24 for Theo. Lindquist and Lincoln J. Martin. From Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410 for H. B. Harpold. Delegates seated.

Communications—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor referred to the Label Section from the Labor Council; relative to the activity of the agitation for the union label, shop card and working button; communication filed and secretary instructed to give Secretary John J. Manning the information desired. From the Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Union No. 44, Newark, N. J., also referred to Label Section from Labor Council; relative to the long strike conducted by this Local against the Atha Tool Co., of Newark, N. J., owned by the Stanley Rule and Level Co., of New Britain, Conn., which has always been antagonistic to organized labor; secretary instructed to notify all unions requiring this class of tools; filed. From the Alameda Park Co., Alameda, relative to the terms that Neptune Beach could be secured for a picnic or outing; referred to Agitation Committee.

Reports of Unions—Hatters request a demand for their label in Panamas and straw hats; that the Alexander Hat Factory at Reading, Pa. (a rank non-union town), has been organized. Bartenders are securing their wage increase with very little trouble, and will hold their Sixteenth Annual Moonlight Picnic and Dance at Shellmound Park, Sunday, April 7th. All invited. Office Employees request a demand for their card, also the Union Iron Works Hospital employees have joined the union. Bakers No. 24 report that their International is about to launch a big label campaign throughout the entire country in the form of moving pictures showing the old style unsanitary bakeshop and the modern sanitary shop of today. Brother Martin further reported that through the Ward Baking Co. they have unionized three paper and printing establish-

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Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

LEONA LA MAR, "The Girl With the Thousand Eyes"; "IN THE ZONE," a Washington Square Players' New York Success; "EXEMPTION," a Timely Satire; DUGAN and RAYMOND, in "They Auto Know Better"; HARUKO ONUKI, Japanese Prima Donna; TASMA TRIO, Climax of Aerial Art; WHEELER & MORAN, in "Me and Micky"; GEORGE DAMEREL, assisted by Myrtle Vail, Edward Hume and Splendid Cast.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

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Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

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ments. The Ward Baking Co. has the union label printed on the wrappers. This the Bakers will try to induce the baking firms to do here. Glove Workers report that you can buy union labeled gloves for all occasions if you demand them. Culinary Workers claim that the demand for the bar and house card is increasing; a call came from South San Francisco for union cards; keep on demanding. Shoe Clerks are trying to get daylight buying on Saturdays; request a demand for their monthly working card. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their monthly button of men and women employees of all groceries, grocerias, basket stores and delicatessen stores. Waiters report that they are progressing, but can continue to do so only through the demand for their union house card.

Agitation Committee—Recommendation that a sheet-metal sign be placed next to the Labor Temple was concurred in, with the details left to the secretary and label agent.

Trustees—Recommend that all bills be paid. Final report of proceeds of ball placed on file; net receipts to date, \$196.75; report accepted. Label agent reports that Eagleson & Co. have a shipment of new style Bell brand collars. Zellerbach Paper Co. are considering the proposition of laying in a stock of union label paper. Called at the Oyster Loaf Cafe in regard to some non-union printing; will be all right in the future. Also on war printing matter at the Quartermaster's Department. That he was still handling the Levi Strauss matter, also the Gallagher-Marsh shorthand system with the Board of Education. Letter for third assistant to go out soon.

New Business—Glove Workers asked to have their circular letter go out with the May circular letter; granted. Reported that the Cracker packers were wearing aprons made by the Levi Strauss Co.; label agent to investigate.

Receipts—Dues, \$25.00; Label P. C. Tax, \$18.51.

Bills—Plato, \$11.00, salary and stamps; De-septe, \$11.00, salary and stamps; Kirby, \$1.00, salary; Buehrer, \$3.75, incidental. Hall rent, \$8.00. Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$6.50. Severance Roche Co., \$2.25. Buehrer, \$31.25, Spec. Fund.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m., to meet Wednesday, April 17, 1918. Demand the label, card and button.

Fraternal submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

GOVERNOR DEFENDS UNION SHOP.

Governor Hunt of Arizona ridicules the claim of the Worcester, Mass., Metal Trades Association, which wrote him on the value of the non-union shop, which it refers to as "open shop."

Governor Hunt replies: "I am in receipt of your letter and statistical report of the 5th instant, 'issued for the people who may believe that trade unions improve financial conditions, the moral fibre of the general conditions of the workers.' I am one of those persons who do so believe, and do still so believe, in spite of your very convincing statistics.

"Your well-intentioned society appears to be one of those organizations incapable of realizing that your community is reaping all the benefits of organized labor without sharing any of the responsibility. In other words, such a community is a parasite to a world fighting for democracy, and claims such as you are putting forth are not only misleading but anarchistic.

"I find nothing in your statistics to indicate the hours of labor or any other limitations prevailing in your city. There is nothing to indicate what safeguards are being placed around labor by women and children; there is nothing to indicate that your community enjoys the beneficent effects of a minimum wage or any of the other laws that organized labor has stood for and which are doing so much to solve our industrial problems in Arizona."

PROTECTION OF WORKING MOTHERS.

Third among the industrial standards urged by the Committee on Women in Industry, for war work done for the Government, is that:

"No woman shall be employed during a period of two months prior, or two months subsequent, to childbirth."

Since the war began, women in all belligerent countries have been drawn into industry in vast numbers and into occupations where they were practically unknown before. Great Britain now has about 1,240,000 more women working outside of their homes than ever before; France, in munition factories alone, has about 400,000 women laborers where previously there were only a few thousand; in Germany the number of women employed in the metal trades has increased more than 300 per cent. In the United States there were before the war over 8,000,000 women in gainful occupations. Since the beginning of the struggle, not only have their numbers increased in the common lines of work, but there has been a sudden influx of women into such unusual occupations as bank clerk, ticket seller, elevator operator, chauffeur, street car conductor, railroad trackwalker, section hand, locomotive wiper and oiler, locomotive dispatcher, block operator, drawbridge attendant, and employment in machine shops, steel mills, powder and ammunition factories, airplane works, boot-blackening and farming. Many of these women are married. Some are mothers whose husbands or older sons have gone to the front.

Upon these women industry and motherhood put a double burden, the burden of the factory and the burden of the home. Every year in this country there are more than 15,000 deaths of mothers from causes connected with childbirth, and some 300,000 deaths of infants during the first year of life. In 1913, causes connected with childbirth resulted in more deaths among women of childbearing age than any other disease except tuberculosis. In so far as these deaths occur among wage-earning mothers and their children, they can be reduced by protecting women from the strain of industrial life for a reasonable period before and after the birth of a child, who will be a future home-maker or a soldier. Four States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Vermont—have already made a beginning of prohibiting the employment of women for a specified period before and after childbirth. Under war conditions, when the sturdiness of the coming generation concerns our Nation as never before, it is important to adopt safeguards in all the States of the Union.

EMPLOYER FORCES STRIKE.

A general strike in Kansas City, Mo., followed the refusal of F. W. Porter, of the Laundry Owners' Association, to mediate, conciliate or arbitrate a strike of laundry workers who were forced to suspend work because their wages cannot meet present living costs.

Porter's stand smacked so strongly of kaiserdom that the organized workers struck in sympathy. Trade unionists asked Porter and his defenders what kind of patriots are they when they reject the plea of President Wilson to avoid industrial strife at this time by resorting to mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

The attitude of these low-wage advocates was so unfair that federal mediators arranged a settlement of the dispute. All strikers are reinstated and a minimum wage of \$9 a week established.

BLACKSMITHS RAISE WAGES.

Striking blacksmiths employed at the Peninsula plant of the Wheeling, W. Va., Mold and Foundry Company have secured a union shop agreement and raised wages five cents an hour.

HOUSING LAWS DECLARED LEGAL.

The California State Housing Laws have been declared constitutional in a decision handed down by Judge Crothers in the Superior Court of San Francisco.

The Board of Health recently filed complaints against owners of twenty cheap lodging-houses in San Francisco alleging that they were fire-traps, insanitary, and a menace to health and life. The owners of the buildings contested the action of the Board of Health, setting forth as a defense that the new Hotel and Lodging House act was confiscatory and unconstitutional because it required changes and alterations in old buildings.

The Court swept aside all of these contentions and in the decision handed down stated, in substance, that a law which provided for the welfare of human beings was not unconstitutional and that the particular laws were of a progressive character and must be sustained as being within the police powers of the State.

These laws were introduced in the last Legislature by the State Immigration and Housing Commission of California. Commenting on the Court's decision, the Commission stated that it was gratifying to learn that the Court had upheld the constitutionality of the laws and that it hoped that the local officials of every city, town and county in the State would now proceed with their enforcement, because the importance of the proper housing of human beings is second to nothing else. Conservation of life, man power and human energy is of vital importance to the State and Nation, particularly at the present time.

The union label acts as an educator, organizer and director for the public, thus making the purchaser the intelligent and friendly ally of, instead of the indifferent foe to organized labor.

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Hersh's Millinery

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2584-90 Mission St.
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We give and redeem American Trading
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THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market
605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD!

No legislature should have the right to impose upon the citizens of its own State—and incidentally upon those of other states—a law which would affect their daily habits or social customs without their **direct consent**. The entire history of sumptuary legislation, with its denial of the citizen's simplest rights, teaches this one lesson.

Shall California Ratify the Federal PROHIBITION Amendment or Not?

WHO SHALL DECIDE { THE LEGISLATURE? THE PEOPLE?

Not to the legislature have the people of California given authority to answer this question. Nor has the legislature had opportunity to inform itself **directly** of the general sentiment in this State as regards national prohibition.

True enough, several states have been made "Dry" by their legislatures, without direct authority from their citizens, and with results that call for no discussion here.

But, **and stick a pin in this**, there is a world of difference between a state itself going "Dry," and the entire country going "Dry." A state, any state, that goes dry of its own free will, may at any time thereafter, likewise of its own free will, go "Wet."

But once a state has voted "Yes" upon national prohibition—has voted to ratify the proposed Federal amendment—it can not reverse that vote. It can refuse to ratify that amendment as often as it may please to; but let it once **ratify it**, and that ends its voting upon that particular amendment.

Let us suppose that three-fourths of the states (the number required), or more, had voted to ratify this Federal amendment, and that after a longer or shorter period Prohibition had proved an **utter failure**—had made worse the conditions it was intended to better.

And let us suppose that it were then to be proposed, as it doubtless would be, to the states to vote to **wipe out** nation-wide prohibition, it having become, as said, a demonstrated failure.

And let us suppose California and 34 other states as good and true were to vote to wipe out of the Federal Constitution the "Dry" amendment, what then would be the result?

THIS: The votes of as many as **35 states** (your own included), the home of a **vast majority of the country's men and women**, wouldn't amount to shucks!

Why? Because—and do not overlook this—the combined votes of but one-fourth the total number of states—plus one other state—a **total of 13**—each of them still under the spell of prohibition promises, or unwilling to admit their error—could block the expressed will of the people of **35 states!**

Thus a **minority**—a small and wrong-headed minority—of the people of the country could force the **great majority** to endure conditions made many times worse by a law intended to better these conditions.

The tail would wag the dog, and the dog would have to put up with it!

Yes, National Prohibition—if written into the Constitution by ratification of the amendment now before the country—**IS** a far different proposition than mere state prohibition.

If three-fourths of the states wish to have prohibition written into the National Constitution, well and good; but seeing that once it were made thus the law of the land only a **miracle** could unmake it, should not the **PEOPLE** whose daily habits it would restrict, rather than members of the legislature, however well intentioned, be given opportunity, **at the polls**, to vote upon it?

If the people of California have the right, as in good truth they have, to vote directly upon an amendment to the Constitution of **their own State**, why, then, should they not have the right to vote upon an amendment to the **National Constitution**? They are affected no less by the National Constitution, **in all its parts**, than by the Constitution of their own State.

In Ohio (which State has, as has your own, the Initiative and Referendum), a movement is **now** under way to have recognized this fundamental right of its citizens.

Why, then, should not the people of California have this right—the right to the

FINAL SAY-SO

upon ANY proposed amendment to the National Constitution?

It is up to You! Exercise your rights under the Initiative and Referendum. Get busy at once. Take the matter up at the very next meeting of your Union, Lodge or Club—or sooner—and have appointed a **LIVE COMMITTEE** to obtain signatures to the necessary petition.

GET STARTED!

Demand in your petition that the people shall have the **Final Say-so** as regards the ratification or rejection of **ALL** amendments, of whatever kind, to the Federal Constitution.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League, Washington, D. C.)

Typographical Topics

Word received from the officers of Denver Typographical Union early this week was to the effect that a strike on the "News," the "Times" and the "Post" of that city was imminent, and all printers were warned to keep away from Denver till the matter is settled. Scale negotiations had been pending in Denver for many months, when the case was finally taken up by the Colorado Industrial Commission, and an exhaustive hearing was held under the provisions of the Colorado law creating the State industrial Commission. At the conclusion of the testimony and arguments, the commission handed down a decision, in part, as follows:

"The demands of the Typographical Union for an increase in the wage scale from \$28.50 per week to \$34.50 per week on evening papers and from \$31.50 per week to \$37.50 per week on morning papers is granted in part, that is to say: Beginning February 25, 1918, the scale on evening papers be increased from \$28.50 per week to \$32.70 per week, and on morning papers from \$31.50 to \$35.70 per week, and that the minimum wage for superannuated members be increased from \$15 to \$17.10 per week."

Taking the award of the commission as a basis, conferences were had between the union and the publishers in an effort to reach a satisfactory agreement. President Scott was called from Indianapolis to assist. He spent ten days in Denver. There were many points of disagreement in the scale. Finally the union, in harmony with the policies announced by the President of the United States, voted to accept the award of the commission without change. The publishers refused to accept the award, but offered an increase of \$1.50 per week. The offer was refused. At the time this paragraph is written, it is understood that the Governor of Colorado is attempting to settle the matter.

Joseph A. Rickard of the Oakland "Tribune" will be the guest of a number of his printer friends at a friendly "get-together" at Herbert's Cafe, on Powell street, near O'Farrell, next Sunday night, April 14th, at 8:30 o'clock. Rickard was the complaining witness and active spirit recently in exposing a group of pro-German sympathizers who gathered at the Faust Cafe, Oakland, and toasted and drank to the health of the Kaiser. All printer friends are cordially invited to attend the "get-together." Rickard is well known to members of the I. T. U. from one coast to the other and was formerly a member of San Francisco Union. He will relate the story of his experience in a manner that will interest all who attend. There will be no fixed charge for service, each person present being served from the regular bill according to his own desires.

Secretary Michelson is doing a thriving business in the sale of thrift stamps to members of the union. Pools are now operating in several of the larger chapels and others are to be formed. Many individual sales are made from headquarters. Members of the union are invited to purchase Liberty Bonds through the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, thus swelling the total to the credit of the organization.

Stephen D. O'Rourke, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. ("Casey") O'Rourke, aged six years, died Friday, April 5, 1918, of pneumonia, which developed from a slight attack of chicken-pox. The child was ill for only three days. Funeral services were held on Monday, the 8th inst., from the undertaking parlors of Ashley & McMullen, 325 Sixth avenue, and cremation was at Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

E. E. Lowe of the "Call-Post" proof room, who has been confined at the French Hospital for several weeks, is sufficiently recovered to return to his quarters at the Alpine Hotel.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 66.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 34—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 3d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 328 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 46—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housecarpenters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 2—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesech Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesday, 215 Hives Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tanners (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Typographical No. 41—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 535 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 61 Haight.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

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We should see to it that every merchant who sells union-made articles, who is consistent and co-operates with organized labor in supplying their demands for goods, should have our hearty support. In this connection the firm of Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, deserves mention, for, as a prominent official says, "Their store service on union label goods will bring them business."

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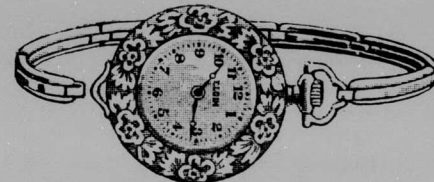
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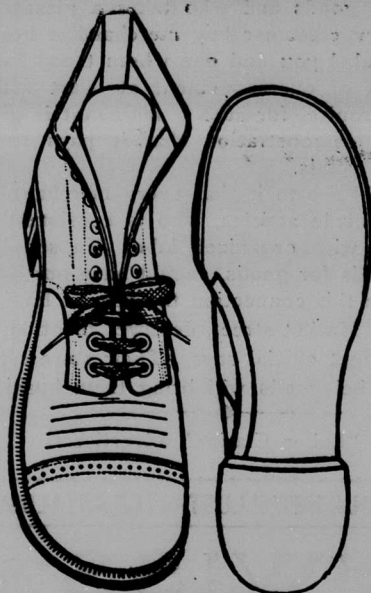
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SEAMEN'S LAW SEEMS SAFE.

President Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union, in a letter to members of that organization, says:

"It is to be hoped that the seamen will not seek other work at this time. The seamen's act is safe now as long as the Government can find seamen to do the work needed, and it is up to the seamen to continue to serve as they have done. The ready service that the seamen have given is appreciated."

SAIL MAKERS' PATRIOTIC.

The Sail Makers' Union, one of the smallest organizations affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, has purchased United States Thrift Stamps to the amount of \$415.

The union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement, calling for an increased wage and better working conditions, which is now in the hands of the executive committee of the Labor Council for consideration and recommendation.

ICE WAGON DRIVERS.

The Ice Wagon Drivers' Union has submitted to the Labor Council for approval a new wage scale and working agreement which has been indorsed by the Joint Council of Teamsters and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The new agreement will be of material benefit to the ice wagon drivers, who are among the most loyal trade unionists of San Francisco.

GALLAGHER COMES BACK.

Andrew J. Gallagher is once more back in the San Francisco Labor Council as a delegate from the Auto Bus Operators' Union, of which he is a member. Gallagher was elected to succeed R. H. Buck. J. Eners comes into the Council from the same union as successor to J. D. Leary.

BARBERS BUY BONDS.

At its weekly meeting the Barbers' Union of San Francisco unanimously voted to purchase \$1000 worth of the third issue of Liberty Bonds. This union subscribed liberally to the first and second issues of Liberty Bonds.

BEER BOTTLERS TO PICNIC.

The Beer Bottlers' Union is arranging to hold its annual picnic at Glen Park on Sunday, April 28th. The committee on arrangements is making up a program of entertainment that will surpass anything ever presented at any previous outing given by this union. Many novel features will be included in the program of games, races, sports, dancing and music. The picnic is for the benefit of the sick and death benefit fund of the Beer Bottlers' Union.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report that the per capita tax paid to the A. F. of L. for the month of January shows a membership increase of 4,043 over the same month of last year.

The Keene, N. H., local of bookbinders has reduced the working week four and one-half hours and increased wages \$2 to \$6 a week.

INDORSE COOKS' WAGE SCALE.

The new wage scale and working agreement of Cooks' Union No. 44, providing a material increase in wages, received the unanimous indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. The same will become effective May 1, 1918.

LABEL BOOSTER HERE.

J. F. Gardner, representing Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, is passing through San Francisco on his way to Oregon and Washington. He will stay for a week or more for the purpose of interesting the merchants and the trade unionists in the shoe workers' label.

UNIONS ELECT DELEGATES.

The San Francisco Trunk, Bag and Suit Case Workers' Union has elected Antone Stephain a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

James Liniger has been chosen to represent the Shipyard Laborers' Union in the San Francisco Labor Council.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Marguerite Clark appears in "The Seven Swans," the biggest and most elaborate production of her screen career, for the Friday-Saturday feature at the New Mission Theatre. Lavish staging distinguishes this Paramount adaptation of the Hans Anderson fairy tale. A large number of professional performers, from big New York choruses are utilized in the fanciful dance scenes.

Other films on this program include "A Tell Tale Shirt," a Keystone comedy, the Hearst Pathe News and an educational scenic. Edward



MARY
PICKFORD
in "Stella Maris"
An ARTCRAFT Picture.
4-47

Preston at the drums and traps will provide the musical specialty.

"Stella Maris" ("Star of the Sea"), from the novel by William J. Locke, will bring Mary Pickford to the New Mission Theatre Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in a dual role.

Remarkably diverse characters are visualized by Miss Pickford in the two roles assumed in this production. As Stella Maris, a sweet, gentle girl of wealthy parents, she appears in vivid contrast to the ugly and deformed orphan, Unity Blake. These characters are alternately presented with as much individuality as though they were enacted by two persons.

Weber's New Mission Orchestra and Melville, "Wizard of the Violin," will be heard in musical numbers.

"Wild Women," a sensational "stunt" picture, starring Harry Carey, and "Uneasy Money," a farcical screen story with Taylor Holmes in the chief role will constitute the double bill programmed by the New Mission for Wednesday and Thursday.

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